CHAFFEE HAS ENOUGH MEN. HOSTILITIES AT PERIN HAVE PRAC-TICALLY CEASED, HE SAYS.

Winter Needs of the American Force-About 5.000 Troops at Gen. Chaffee's Disposal Supplies Provided-New Cable From Chefoo to Shanghai Nearly Completed.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—Effective communication between the United States Government and its military and diplomatic representatives in Pekin will probably be assured within a few days. Information was received to-day that the Eastern Cable Company had nearly completed the laying of its cable from Chefoo to Shanghai. All the recent trouble in the sion of despatches to and from Pekin has been between those points, along the land line from Chefoo to Tsinan and thence through a hostile territory to Shanghai. The messages have been relayed a number of times and when they reached the War Department and the State Department were very much garbled. The absence of date on them is now believed to have been the systematic work of the Chinese officials through whose hands they passed. As soon as the cable is opened between Chefoo and Shanghai it is thought that the messages will come through without trouble. They will then be handled entirely by foreigners and the only place where delay is likely is along the military telegraph line from Pekin to Tientsin. With a regular courier service between these points despatches will be but a short time in transmission.

Another despatch was received to-day from Gen. Chaffee, but, like all his cable messages received recently, it was undated. It is follows:

"TAKU, China "Written report of operations up to relief of the legations will be forwarded as soon as possible. Present conditions are that hostilities have practically ceased. Only occasional shots fired from cover on small party repairing telegraph line and foraging. No considerable body of Chinese troops or [Boxers?] discovered here, or along line of communication We hear Li Hung Chang has full power,

but he is not here. Will United States keep military force here until terms of peace ar arranged? Troops now in China about five thousand [effectives], Sixth Cavalry, Light Battery F. Fifth Artillery, Batteries Third Artillery, NinthInfantry, Fourteenth Infantry, 1,000 ma-rines. I think ample force for us, unless politi-cal reason not apparent to me demands larger

force.

"Shall take 5,000 as basis of my requirements for supplies. If troops remain, must winter in tents, and conical wall tents will be required; one tent, ten men. Escort wagons mentioned is fidespatch! of 18th will be required immediately. Have males for same been shipped? No more pack trains required; wagon transportation best.

"Water falling in river rapidly; must soon haul supplies forty miles. Satisfied railroad will not be required before river freezes."
"Chapper." "CHAFFEE."

There is one statement in this despatch which the War Department officials are satisfied is incorrect. The translated copy of the cipher makes Gen. Chaffee say, "Satisfied railroad will not be required before river freezes." The word "required" is absolutely a correct translation, but the Secretary of War is satisfied that Gen. Chaffee meant to say that the railroad would not be repaired before the river freezes.

There are internal evidences that Gen, Chafe's despatch is of a date not later than the ceived Secretary Root's latest cable message telling him to be prepared to move with h army to Tientsin. Gen. Chaffee asks if the

army to Tientsin, Gen, Chaffee asks if the American troops are to remain in Pekin until terms of peace are arranged and says he thinks that his force of 5,000 men is ample for the United States unless political reasons demand a larger force. The War Department agrees with Gen, Chaffee as to the number of men needed at Pekin and his opinion will be closely followed by the Secretary of War. It is not considered necessary to increase the American force to bring China to terms through diplomatic channels, although the United States, by establishing a large army in the Philippines will be able at any time to hurry troops from Manila to China should the necessity for such action arise.

from Manila to China should the necessity for such action arise.

As to Gen. Chaffee's request for equipment and other supplies for the wintering of his expedition in China, it is said at the War Department that everything has already been provided and is now on the way to China or about to be shipped. The Quartermaster-General has arranged for the landing of all equipment and other supplies at Taku before Nov. I. Lumber is to be shipped to China in large quantities for use in the construction of warehouses and in flooring the tents of the soldlers. The conical walls tents asked for by Gen. Chaffee have all been provided and will be supplied with Sibley stoves with coal burning grates fee have all been provided and will be supplied with Sibley stoves with coal burning grates attached so that the men can burn soft coal instead of wood. The escort wagons mentioned have already gone from this country and will soon be in China, while 150 pack trains are reported to have reached the front and to have rendered good service. Commissary-General Weston has purchased large quantities of food and emergency rations and these have been shipped from San Francisco. It is said at the War Department that equipment and provisions sufficient to last until spring have been secured for the expedition.

EUROPEAN MOVES AS TO CHINA. Letter From the Emperor of Germany to the King of Italy.

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN. ROME, Sept. 4 .- The King has summoned Marquis Visconti-Venosta, Minister of Foreign Affairs, to Naples for a conference over the Chinese situation.

The King has received a long communication from the Emperor of Germany. COLOGNE Sept. 4. - The Gazette, whose opin ions are usually regarded as officially inspired,

in an article to-day discussing the policy of Germany in China, denies the allegations of the fereign press that Germany's military preparations indicate an adventurous policy The Gazette announces that Germany will not attempt the dismemberment of China; she merely desires atonement for a crime and the

extension of commercial privileges. Our commercial interests," the Gazette adds, "noint unmistakably to a policy of non-partition and imperatively demand that such a policy not only be theoretically acknowledged, but be adhered to as an established principle."

Paris, Sept. 4.-It is reported that certain Powers propose formulating a programme embodying the conditions upon which peace can be restored in China, reserving the question of the evacuation of Pekin in opposition to

Russia's proposal. The Paris press comments approvingly on the cordiality of the Czar's letter to President Loubet in regard to the Exposition, but the editors say that France is not disposed to subordinate her Chinese policy to sentimental dis-

It is stated that while France fully agrees with the principles of the Russian note, and while perfect accord exists between the cabinets of both countries on the Chinese question, the French Government will rely upon the advice of M. Pichon for the execution of details.

CZAR'S PLAN EMBARRASSES FRANCE. Ministry Postponing a Decision as to the Withdrawal of Troops From Pekin.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

Pauls, Sent. 4.-Though Government circles view concerning China, it is easy upon looking below the surface to perceive that the situation is really embarrassing to the French Ministry France is desirous of marching alongside of Russia, but she is heavily handicapped by the fact that she is historically the protector of Christianity in China. Consequently the authorities aim at delaying a definite decision as long as possible, and to this end they declare that they require the opinion of M. Pichon, the French Minister to China, on the advisability of withdrawing the French troops from After this opinion is received it is likely that the withdrawal will be sanctioned theoretically, but it will probably be long de-

Government told the correspondent of TRE SUN to-day that the Czar's hasty decision had placed the French Cabinet in the most awkward situation possible, as the slightest slip would mean disaster.

A statesman who is not connected with the

Says Leopold Will Abdicate.

Special Cable Dematch to THE SUS BRUSSELS, Sept. 4. - A member of the staff of the Independence Belge confirms a report of the prospective abdication of King Leopold.

THE EMPRESS UNYIELDING.

Anti-Foreign Peace Commission-Boxer Riot -To Punish Southern Viceroys. Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN.

LONDON, Sept. 4.- A despatch from Shanghai to the Central News says that the memorial sent by Li Hung Chang to the Empress in regard to the Peace Commission has been ignored. An Imperial edict appoints Li Hung Chang, Prince Ching, Hung Lu and Lou Tung as commissioners. The last named is the tutor o the heir-apparent, and is violently anti-foreign

in his sympathies. The despatch adds that it is hoped in Shanghal that the Powers will refuse to recognize this commission, the personnel of which is composed of one Chinese and three Manchus.

PARIS, Sept. 4 .-- Advices from Chunking say that because of the presence of the Empress there and of the Boxers in the neighboring Shansi villages the anti-foreign outbreaks are spreading in Szehuan province and the author ties fear they will be unable longer to control

SHANGHAL, Sept. 4.—The Empress has ordered a commissioner to investigate the conduct of the southern Viceroys who entered into compacts with the foreign Consuls for the protec tion of missionaries. Their degradation is an-Placards posted in various public places

here exhort all foreigners to oppose compro-mise with the Government, and attack Li Hung Chang because of his alleged remark that all foreigners in Pekin, except the Ministers, were of no account The natives are being misled by lurid pictures depicting the Celestial army as victorious and the foreign Admirals tortured. The natives

AMERICANS IN SHANGHAI PROTEST. Don't Want Troops Withdrawn From Pekin Bribe o Russia Suspected.

believe that accounts of the allies' success

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. SHANGHAL Sept. 3 .- There is no recent news from Pekin. The postal and telegraph services are in hopeless confusion.

The American Association, at a meeting held here to-day, decided to telegraph to Washington protesting against the withdrawal of the Amer ican troops from Pekin. It is suspected here that Li Hung Chang has promised all of Manchuria to Russia in exchange for favorable terms of peace. It is understood that the Dowager Empress is lavishing money with a similar

POWERS LIKELY TO HOLD PEKIN. Bellef That Russia Also Will Conclude Not to Withdraw Her Troops.

Waskington, Sept. 4 .- There is an apparent essumption in official circles that the Powers other than Russia, will not favor the withdrawal of their troops from Pekin. This seems to be based upon information received by the United States Government through unofficial sources. In the meantime preparations are going on for wintering the American troops in Pekin and the Government is proceeding upon the theory that its counter proposition to Russia looking to the continued occupa tion of Pekin will be agreed to by the other Powers. In this event Russia is expected to recede from her stand.

It is pointed out that while Russia considered it an act of policy to pose as a satisfied

It is pointed out that while Russia considered it an act of policy to pose as a satisfied nation, now that the foreigners are safe she is not willing to go so far as to withdraw and lose an advantage which the other Powers would retain, in occupying the Chinese capital until terms of indemnity and peace are settled. In fact it is not believed here that Russia thought her proposition to withdraw altogether from Pekin would be accepted by the Powers.

Russia has posed as the friend of China in this matter and substantial reasons exist for believing that the Russian authorities and Li Hung Chang have been working together in purpose for the last few yeeks. Some of the European nations have indicated their distrust of Farl I.i. it is said, for this very reason. One official said to day that Russia saw an opportunity to make a grandstand play and made it just in time to get the most credit for it from the Chinese authorities. How well the United States understood this may be seen from a perusal of the counter proposition of this Government made in the answer to Russia. While this Government had indicated, before Russia proposed a withdrawal, that military operations in China were no longer necessary, it had not said to the Powers that it was ready to give up all the advantages of occupation of the Chinese capital before terms of peace had been decided.

The whole question now hinges apparently on the question of the occupation of Pekin.

TALK WITH A FRIEND OF LI. Hong Kong Merchant Names Six Men as Instigators of the Boxer Trouble.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 4 .- H. T. Bosman. rich merchant of Hong Kong, who arrived here yesterday on the Dorie, is a personal friend of Li Hung Chang, with whom he had a long talk the day before he sailed from Shanghai. Li had not then been appointed Peace Commissioner, but his selection was regarded as sure. Mr. Bosman said to-da y

sure. Mr. Bosman said to-day

"Li is the strongest man in China and the only one capable of dealing with the prosent crisis. There is absolutely no truth in the statement that Li was ever in favor of the Boxer movement. He is too shrewd to think for an instant that China is able to go to war successfully with the whole world.

"There are just six men responsible for all the trouble in China—Kang Yi, Tung Fu Hsisang, Hsu Tung, Chao Sho Chiu, Chi Hsiu and Yung Lu. The first two were principals. Prince Tuan was their nominal head, made so in order to counteract the influence of Prince Ching, father of the heir apparent. If Li had been Viceroy of Chili, as formerly, there would not have been any Boxer uprising.

QUICK MESSAGE FROM CONGER. A Despatch Sent by Him From Pekin Four ... Days Ago Received in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4 .- Communication ha again been opened between Pekin and Washington. Minister Conger was heard from last ington. Minister Conger was heard from last night in a message dated Pekin, Aug. 30, showing that it took only four days to forward it. Officers of the State Department explain that a courier service has been established, which will probably be kept up until the telegraph line to Pekin can be guarded. Minister Conger's message does not show any material change in conditions in the Chinese capital. It was not to be made public pending its consideration at the regular Cabinet meeting held to-day.

LOUBET'S RUSSIAN DECORATION. Intended by the Czar as a Token of Interna

tional Alliance. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. PARIS, Sept. 4 .- President Loubet received esterday at Rambouillet the insignia of the the Czar. Prince Ofrusoff, the Russian Ambassador, in presenting the insignia, said proof of the unalterable sentiment of the great

allied nations. In an autograph letter regretting that he cannot visit Paris at present, the Czar calls President Loubethis "dearest and great friend."

MAY STOP BUYING COTTON. English Spinners Talk of Waiting Till a Large Supply Accumulates.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. LONDON, Sept. 4 .- In connection with the scarcity of cotton the Federation of Cotton Spinners of Manchester has decided to invite the Lancashire cotton spinners to attend a conference on Sept. 7, when a resolution will be submitted declaring in favor of discontinuing the purchase of American cotton on the spot. The effect of the adoption of such a resolution would be to bring the trade to a standstill for several weeks.

French Ambassador to Stay at Berlin.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. Paris, Sept. 4.-The rumors to the effect that Marquis de Nonilles is about to retire from the post of French Ambassador to Germany are unfounded

CHINA'S BEST FIGHTERS. 75,000 MEN MADE UP THE PICK OF HER ARMY.

Five Different Forces Armed With the Latest Weapons-The Unnumbered Boxers and Their Origin-Tientsia's Many Arsenals, the Native City and the Foreign Settlements. From a Staff Correspondent of THE SUN. TIENTSIN, June 30 .- The first thing the old lientsiner tells the new comer is that, as the Chinese word "ho" means river, this town is on the Pei River and not the Peiho River. The

latter expression is equivalent to saying the Pei River River. Tientsin is a dual entity. There is the city and there are the settlements. The city is the walled part inhabited almost solely by Chinese and missionaries. The settlements are the foreign concessions which join the city on the south. Through the settlements the Peiho runs approximately north and south. The concessions are bounded on the east by the river, and across it from them there were, before this row began, a lot of mud hut villages and the big military college. The walled city is a rectangle with the long side running approximately northwest and southeast. Almost due south of the southeast gate of the city lies the Japanese concession. To the east and south of that is the French concession, and the German in that order. A little north of the French settlement the river makes a bend to the westward, then swings north and east again. In this big bend the main railroad yards and the station were situated, being reached from the settlements by a bridge across the river at the end of the Rue Chemin de Fer through the French con essions. Between the

space was thus occupied. Around the whole of Tientsin, walled city and settlements, runs a high mud wall, erected in 1860 to keep out the foreign devils who were then invading China. Well outside this wall on the east was an arsenal where arms and all sorts of war material were manufactured. To the west, also outside the mud wall, was another arsenal, used principally as a storehouse of armory. Inside the walled city is another armory and to the north of it was the famous Tsiku arsenal that the Pekin expedition so happily stumbled upon and destroyed with its millions of dollars' worth of munitions and guns To the east of the city there are several streams which unite to form the Peiho. The Grand Canal joins the river there also, and there are several other canals.

mud but villages. In fact, practically all the

The railroad comes up on the east bank of the river, and swings to the westward in front of the east arsenal. It passes through the mud wall by a gate about due east of the north end of the British concession, and runs northwest to the station. It leaves the station on a curve to the northeast, thus forming a huge Y. beyond where it passes the mud wall to the northward again, the Chinese have erected another battery, and this is the one that has been giving the settlements such a merry time for the last few days. The Japan-China War gave Lord Curzon the

opportunity to have his fling at the author of the "Yellow Peril" and he took it. Now the time seems to have come for the despised prophet to try his skill once more. The China that is at war with all the civilized world to-day is the China pictured by him so long ago, yet still only in her infancy so far as fighting development is concerned. She has grown, but the growth has been too rapid, and now she has attempted with what is relatively a small equipment a task which she might have accomplished if she had been content to wait until the application of the methods which the war with Japan taught her she must adopt had become more general. The Chinese army that is really worth count ing as an army now numbers about 75,000 men. They are armed with the most approved weapone of the latest pattern. They have the newest and best ammunition. Every day they stand across the river north of the French concession and shoot bullets by the hundred clear across the settlements and over the mud wall on the south. They have the best field and slege guns made, and great stores of ammunition for them. As far as supplies are concerned the Chinese are quite ready for their war with all the world.

Five different forces make up the pick of the Chinese Army. The best of them is the army o 20,000 men commanded by Gen. Yuan, who until a few days ago was Governor of the Province of Shantung, and who was relied upon to keep that province quiet and to protect the foreigners in it. These men have been drilled for some years by Capt. Munter, a Swede, who was promoted to the rank of Major-General in the Chinese Army. Capt. Munter is now in Tientsin and one of the most interested observers of the progress the Chinese have made in the art of war. In the province of Pechili there were about 15,000 trained men under Gen. Nieh The headquarters of this force was at Lutai above Tientsin. These troops were at first sent against the Boxers, but it was not a genuine attack and it is known now that instead of the 500 reported killed there were only four. Afterward Nieh came down to Tientsin and there were constant reports that he really was trying to prevent trouble between his men and the allies. Then came the story that he had sent his men against the Boxers, who are now swarming around the walled city, and that he had been thoroughly defeated, with the result that nearly all his army had disbanded. It has been learned since that in fact they went over to the Boxer side and now they are probably part of the force that is making it so interesting for us here in the settlements. Niel himself is reported to have been kidnapped and taken away with all his family.

Pekin is guarded by two forces, one of Manchus under Ching Wang and the other of Mohammedans under Tung Fu Shan. This man is one of the most rabid foreign haters in China and a part at least of his army was engaged against the Seymour expedition a little beyond Langfang on the road to Pekin. The Manchu force numbered about 20,000 men and Tung Fu Shan had 10,000. The other body of trained men had headquarters at Shanhaikuan and numbered about 10,000. Sung was the Chinese General in command, but he is it bad health just now and his second in command. Gen. Ma, is acting. These troops have come down from Shanhaikuan and are now taking part in the attacks on the settlements of Tien-

Besides these 75,000 men no one knows how many troops the Chinese have. The Boxers are unnumbered and innumerable. They are brave with a fanaticism the equal of any shown by the dervishes in the Soudan. They absolutely believe themselves to be invulnerable and whenever one of them falls the others either say that he has only gone to sleep for a Order of St. Andrew, recently conferred on him | few days and will wake again after a little while, or that he never was a true Boxer, and had not completed the instruction and exercise which that the Czar intended the decoration as a surely would have made him safe against all the machinations of the foreign devils. The Boxer society originated several years ago in the Province of Shantung, when Li Ping Lu was a Magistrate in one of the more considerable towns. There was a bad year for crops, such as this has been, and there was more robbery and outlawry than could be handled in the ordinary course. Id Ping Lu organized the Boxers to deal with the brigands, and they did it very satisfactorily. The name of the society is I Ho; Tuan, frequently written I Ho-Chuan. It is translated in various ways. One student of Pekinese told me that it meant simply "one closed fist." Here in Tientsin I have heard hree of four translations. Mr. Denby, son of the ex-Minister to Pekin, who is said to be a very good Chinese scholar, uses the form I Ho Tuan, and translates it this way: "I" means righteousness; "ho," means harmony and "Tuan" means trained bands. The whole name, therefore, means the "righteous and harmon-ious trained bands." That translation has the merit of agreeing with the alleged origin of the organization, to put down the gangs of brigands that were infesting Shantung. Li Ping Lu was degraded recently. He was removed from the Governorship of Shantung, to which he had climbed, because he did not put down the

Boxers at once. Then he was made Viceroy of Shanusi.

Undoubtedly the Boxers are gaining strength every day. Thus far all the events of the war except the destruction of the arsenals about Tientsin have been decidedly in their favor, and even these misfortunes are easily turned to good account by them, for we have not retained one of their strongholds, and they easily say that they have chased us all out and won great victories. The repulse of the Seymour expedition was in fact a great victory for them, and they are in position to win others about Tientsin now. Above all, they have our Ministers and their guards shut up in Pekin. It is known certainly that they have killed one of the Ministers, and there is not much ground for hoping that any of the foreigners who were in Pekin when the fighting began will get away What hope there is centres about Jung Lo, the Commander-in-Chief of the Chinese Army, who is a foreigner hater of the milder and more conservative class. Men here who know him well say that he is smart enough to realize what a play it would be with the Powers or him to protect the legations and the people n them, knowing well that the end of this trouble is likely to be a revolution in the Government of China, through which he might come o great power. Against this hope there is the fact that several weeks ago, before the Boxer movement became so widespread, Jung Lo sent word to his good friend Chang Yen which is joined on the south by the British | Mo, in Tientsin, that he was in disfavor with the Empress. Chang Yen Mo took the hint at once. He is the Chinese Director of Mines and Railways, and he immediately sent word to the foreign director warning him to get all the foreign staff in from their posts in the country without delay. The warning was in ime, so that all the mining engineers except two got in, and these two, being well up toward ettlement and the city there were several Mongolia, where hospitality is part of the religion, stand a good chance to escape to the orthward into Siberia.

NO ANSWER YET TO RUSSIA. England Is Awaiting Information From Her

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. LONDON, Sept. 5.-Great Britain has as yet nade no reply to the Russian proposal regarding the evacuation of Pekin, owing to the fact that no report on the situation has been re-

ceived from Sir Claude Macdonald, British Minister to China, which the Government awaits before responding to Russia. The delay in the receipt of the reports attributed to the slowness of the Chinese elegraph service. Gen. Chaffee's message, howing the difficulty of keeping open the ine of communication, is regarded as significant of what would follow if only a part of the allies seek to remain in the capital.

The Standard prints a Tientsin despatch dated Aug. 25, which says that the first party of Pekin refugees, consisting mostly of American missionaries, has arrived there after a ourney in a boat lasting four days. No nostile Chinese were met, and there was no sniping, but the refugees found it impossible to rest and were compelled to eat the poorest

Everybody arriving from Pekin says that the reports of the sufferings of the foreigners besieged there were exaggerated. Most of the projectiles fired by the Chinese went over the American legation and damaged the Chinese on the other side. This caused the belief that they were fired by the foreigners. None of the besieged went hungry. The chief strain was due to the constant fear that the enemy would rush the defences. Rations sufficient to last for six months are being forwarded to the British force in Pekin.

During the siege the Chinese determined o break into the treasury of the Imperial Bank. They managed to make a hole in the masonry large enough to admit a man, who

set fire to the place.

A despatch to the Telegraph from Hong Kong, dated Sept. 2, says that influential naives assert that the flame of rebellion has been anned in Southern China, and they predict a tremendous conflagration within a month. everal reform parties with headquarters in Hong Kong are supported by funds received from rich Chinese and from the United States. They have hitherto restrained aggression, believing that the Powers would regenerate the Government. Since it was reported that it was the intention of the Powers ithdraw from China, the different societies have been combining to raise the standard of revolt. The practical cessation of trade in the north has thrown thousands of men out of employment and they are prepared to

PEACE EDICT FROM THE EMPEROR. Says He Left Pekin Because the Dowager Em-

press Wished It. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. SHANGHAI, Sept. 3.-It is reported that an dict in the name of the Emperor to Li Hung hang, dated Aug. 19, is on the way from Taiquenfu. It explains that, though the foreign Powers gave assurances that their only object n bringing troops to the capital was the suppression of disorder, intending no harm to the Imperial house, yet the Emperor felt t to be his duty, in view of the dangers of an assault on Pekin and the approach of the allies to the Ferbidden city, to comply with the Dowager Empress's wish that he accompany her westward after instructing Gen. Yung Lu Hsu Tung and Thung Chi to remain in the captal and continue the government. Now fearing that the foreign Powers are incensed and unwilling to propose a peaceful settlement, the Emperor orders the Viceroy to use every endeavor through the Foreign Offices abroad or the consulates at Shanghal to open negotiations. The edict praises Li Hung Chang for his faithful services and assures him of the grati-

tude of the Throne. An Imperial edict which reached here Aug on is couched in conciliatory language. It transfers the metropolitan officials to Taiyuenfu, where it is expected the court will remain pending the negotiations. The edict urges the provincial Viceroys to safeguard their territories and bids the Yangtse Viceroys to continue to protect the missionaries and

Bishop Burke Speaks at the Catholic Con-

gress.
Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. ROME, Sept. 4 .- At the Catholic Congress to-day Bishop Burke of Albany, N. Y., spoke of the enormous strides with which Catholicism was advancing in the United States and of the perfect concord existing among American Catholics

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. ROME, Sept. 4.—Bresci, the Anarchist assassing of King Humbert, has revealed to the Governor of the Milan prison the identity of the companion who was seen with him at Monza prior to the shooting of the King.

Bresci Names His Accomplice.

Belgian Glassworkers Coming to America. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. BRUSSELS, Sept. 4 .- Over 100 workmen in the glass factories of central Belgium have decided to emigrate to the United States because of the failure of their recent strike and general discontent over the conditions prevailing.

SGOLD SEAL CHAMPAGNE THE MOST POPULAR AMERICAN EQUAL TO THE BEST IMPORTED ONE-HALF THE PRICE. URBANA WINE CO.

URBANA, N.Y.

BOY BOILED TO DEATH:

IN A TANK WHILE LOOKING FOR A LOST BALL.

cose Board Covering Let Him In and They Couldn't Fish Him Out-Body Immersed 20 Minutes Till the Water Was Drawn Off. Philip Weber, 10 years old, and three other boys were playing ball yesterday afternoon in the back yard of the tenement at 25 Allen street, where Weber lives, and the batter knocked the ball over the fence into the yard of 23 Orchard street which adjourns. Louis Magolanski runs a Turkish bath in the basement of 23 Or-

"You knocked it, go get it," said Phil Weber. "Ah, go get it yerself, you're fieldin', I get 'em when you're battin'," responded the other boy.

After some discussion Phil consented, He climbed over the fence and scrambled on an extension of the Orchard street house, To each the spot where the ball had rolled he had then to step on the wooden covering of a large iron tank which Magolanski keeps filled with poiling water for use in the Turkish bath.

As he was about to slide down one of the loose poards which form the covering slipped from under Phil and he fell into the tank. His screams told the other boys what had happened and brought the bath attendants running into the yard. They tried vainly to fish him out with sticks not daring to touch the boiling water with their hands and one of the attendants ran into the bath and opened the valves to draw of the water. But the tank was well filled.

Some one rang in a hurry call for an ambulance, and Dr. Sweeney from Gouverneur Hospital was at the house in a few minutes. But it was twenty minutes before the tank was entirely emptied, and the boy's body could be taken out. Phil had long been dead thenboiled to death the doctor said.

WATTERSON SHIES AT CLEVELAND. Declares That Cleveland Was Once Ready to Renounce His Tariff Ideas.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 4 .- Henry Watterson in to-day's Courier-lournal jumps into the controversy which for some time past has been waged between the Washington Post and Nashville American, and takes occasion to express his opinion of Grover Cleveland. It appears that in the controversy the Post gave Mr. Watterson as authority for the statement that Mr Cleveland after his tariff message of 1887 was cared into writing a repudiation of it by the blast" of James G. Blaine from Paris in reading the message, but that friends persuaded Mr. Cleveland not to give it out, and that their advice finally prevailed. The American wrote to Mr. Cleveland and

received this reply: "BUZZARD'S BAY, Mass., Aug. 23, 1900. "I am more and more astonished at the lengths that are reached by Republican mendacity and so-called Democratic abuse. Of course, there is not a shadow of truth in the statements referred to in your letter of the 20th inst. Yours truly, GROVER CLEVELAND, Mr. Watterson says in answer to this:

"Cleveland's first message to Congress, a far as it touched the tariff, embodied a straddle. He frankly said he knew nothing about the tariff. Two years later, however, the hought that he knew more than he did know, and he wrote his famous free trade message of 1887. If it was not that it was nothing. But it is certainly true that within a fortnight of its offi-

tainly true that within a fortnight of its official promulgation, stung by the comments it
aroused. Mr. Cleveland caused to be prepared
for publication in one of the leading Journals
of New York a qualifying interview, an interview undertaking to say what he did and did
not mean, and that upon consultation this
interview was finally withheld. Assuredly
Mr. Cleveland will not deny this. Whether
the interview in question was a 'repudiation'
is a matter both of interpretation and of terms.
Men are not wont to accept so radical a description of their acts and words.

"Once again elected President, and on the
radical free trade tariff plank substituted by
the convention for the quasi protectionist
plank urged by his friends, Mr. Cleveland held
the tariff in abeyance for two years, brought
the distracting money issue to the front, and
when finally the tariff could be ignored no
longer he caused a bill to be prepared—the
Wilson bill—which ought at least to have satisfled the protectionists, but which was so complicated and equivocal that it opened the door
for all manner of legislative juggling, resulting in an act so bad that even he himself would
not append his name to it.

"In a word, after twenty years of progressive and successful agitation, beginning with

In a word, after twenty years of progressive and successful agitation, beginning with the platform of 1876 and including the election of Carlisle over Randall in 1883, with the platforms of 1888 and 1892 and the overwhelming victory of the latter year, all we got of Mr. Cleveland was a bill he would not sign and the hapless, hopeless party schism of 1896. This is the record. It is the historic record. It rests not on hearsay. It is referable to no man's authority.

not on hearsay. It is referable to no man's authority.

"Nor is it here writ down in malice, for we have not a particle of personal ill-will against the ex-President. He had his weakness and his strength. He was a man of good intentions. He was a dominant, short-sighted, self-willed man. He came, he conquered and he destroyed the Democratic party of his day. The country may have fared better off for his coming—since any change from Republican misrule is to be welcomed—but the Democratic party fared worse; because during twelve long years he led us through a slaughter house, at least the brink of an open grave. If this has not closed upon us, if its sods do not press above us, it is no fault of his, for here, as elsewhere, he did the best he knew how."

VIPER'S MEAN SPEED 33.8 KNOTS Report on Her Swiftness, Coal Consumption and Developed Horse Power.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. PORTSMOUTH, Sept. 4 -- On her trial trip ast Friday the torpedo boat destroyer, Viper, which is fitted with Parson's turbine engines, achieved a mean speed of 33.8 knots. She consumed 11 tons, 9 hundred weight of coal hourly, the engines working up to nearly 10,300 horse power.

SPIRITS MEN IN SESSION. Effort to Bring the Intependent Concern Into the Combine.

CINCINNATI, Ohlo, Sept. 4 .- A joint confernce between the distillers of spirits and the distributors of spirits is in progress at the St. Nicholas Hotel in this city. It is attended by representatives of almost every distilling and distributing concern of the country The meeting is the first biennial session of the United States Spirits Association, an organization of distributors formed in this city two years ago. Its membership is made up of those distributing houses which handle ex-clusively the output of spirits distilled by the houses controlled by the Standard Distilling and Distributing Company, since merged into the Distilling Company of America. The session was called to elect a new Executive

session was caused to electrometric.

Committee.

Incidentally all the spirits-distilling houses that are not in the combine, otherwise the standard Distilling Company, and which have been engaged both in distilling and in distributing their own goods, were invited to meet there at the same time. The purpose is to try to bring about an agreement between the interpretable of the same time.

here at the same time. The purpose is to try to bring about an agreement between the independent houses and the Standard and its distributors.

After the joint conference adjourned the independents went into session behind closed doors. The question for the independents to decide is whether they will agree to reduce their output in conformity to the plan suggested by the combine and then work in harmony with the combine, both in the matter of distilling and distributing. and distributing.

It is thought that a report will be made at the morning session as to whether or not an agreement was reached.

ROOSEVELT'S WESTERN TRIP. Places at Which He Will Make Speeches During the Present Month. SARATOGA, Sept. 4.-Gov. Roosevelt after

his speech in the convention to-morrow will start on his Western speechmaking tour. His tinerary is as follows: Detroit, Sept. 6; Grand Rapids, Sept. 7; South Bend, Ind., Sept. 8; La Crosse, Wis., Sept. 10; Yankton, S. D., Sept. 11 Crosse, Wis., Sept. 10; Yankton, S. D., Sept. 11; Brookings, S. D., Sept. 12; Aberdeen, S. D., Sept. 13; Fargo, N. D., Sept. 14; Bismarck, N. D., Sept. 15; Helena, Mont., Sept. 17; Butte, Mont., Sept. 18; Pocatello, Idaho, Sept. 19; Ogden, Itah, Sept. 20; Sait Lake City, Sept. 19; Lvanston, Wyo., Sept. 22; Chevenne, Wyo., Sept. 24; Denver, Sept. 25; Sept. 28 and 29 at places in Colorado not yet selected; Sept. 28 and 29 at places in Kansav not yet selected; Mccook, Neb., Oct. 1; Plattsmouth, Neb., (evening); Lincoln, Neb. (alternoon), Oct. 2; Deadwood, S. D., Oct. 3; Omaha, Oct. 4; Waterloo, la., Oct. 5, and Chicago, Oct. 6

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PLAGUE SCARE IN LONDON.

Health Anthorities Deny That There Are Any Cases-How It Started in Glasgow. Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN. LONDON, Sept. 4 .- The Evening News asserts

that two cases of bubonic plague have developed among laborers on the Thames docks Local physicians say that there should be no anxiety, as every precaution has been taken to prevent the disease from spreading in London The correspondent of THE SUN has the authority of the sanitary officer of the port for denying the News's story. He says that there s no case of plague in the city of London. He explains that the present scare is a repetition of that caused by the discovery of suspicious cases in July and that it has no further founda-

On Sept. 1 a suspected case was treated in the Lock Hospital, but a diagnosis taken at the end of the first twenty-four hours proved that the patient was not suffering from the

plague The medical officer of the London County Council, Dr. Shirley Foster Murphy, declares that it is impossible for plague cases to exist without being reported to him. The Atlantic Transport Company's steam-

ships Menominee and Mesaba are now berthed at the Victoria and the Albert docks, where the care originated. Late to-night it appears that the statement

that the plague had appeared in London was entirely without foundation. GLASGOW, Sept. 4.—The bubonic plague outbreak here probably originated last June n a house adjoining that from which the first

patient was taken. At that time a Mrs. Brannigan died. She was living alone and her pody was not discovered until a week later, when it had become decomposed. There were a number of rats in the house and it is supposed that they carried the infection about. A Mrs. Edson was employed to clean the louse and she became ill and was removed to the hospital, where she is now suffering from enteric fever. Mrs. Brogan, an intimate friend of Mrs. Edson, a Mrs. Malloy and Mrs. Brogan's husband subsequently died. The wake held over the body of Mrs. Malloy communicated the infection to others and the conditions are favorable to the further spread of the disease through the wanderings of the in-

fected rats. The health authorities are constantly receiving advices regarding restrictions placed upon this port by authorities abroad. The shipping trade has already suffered severely The price of chartering vessels has been advanced. The restrictions against shipping cover a radius of ninety-two miles about Glasgow and include all the Scotch coal exporting stations.

gow and include all the Scotch coul exporting stations.

At noon to day the official medical bulletin
reported thirteen doubtful cases in hospital
and have the best of references
Total and have the best of references
Total and have the best of references. and 103 cases under observation. Of new hospital cases, one shows genuine plague symptoms and three are suspicious.

No Sickness on the State of Nebraska.

The Allan State Line steamship State of Neprising enough to devise this way of attracting braska, which arrived yesterday from Glasgow and Moville, had a clean bill of health, Nevertheless, all aboard were put through a thorough examination. None of her passengers or crew was found with a suspicion of infection from bubonic piague, which infects Glasgow, or from any other sort of sickness. Dr. Doty began the examination of the 252 cabin and 49 steerage passengers at 6:30 A. M. and finished it at 10:30 A. M. Many of the cabin passengers are American tourists. The ship was permitted to come up to her pier in the afternoon.

CRAYFISH FROM A CROTON MAIN. Drawn Off Very Appropriately at the New York Aquarium

There was received at the Aquarium last week, by way of the Croton water pipes, a fairsized specimen of the crayfish, the crustacean also commonly described as the fresh water lobster. The Aquarium has received by this route, at one time and another, a number of eels, but this is the first crayfish.

There is placed in the Croton main from which the Aquarium takes the water needed for the supply of its fresh water tanks, in Battery Park just outside the building, a strainer to keep out anything that might clog the pipes and stop the water supply, or that might be undesirable in the tanks, as floating vegetable matter The strainer is changed weekly. Cut-off and strainer are so arranged that when the strainers are changed anything they may have stopped can be easily made captive. In this manner this crayfish by way of the Croton

this manner this crayfish by way of the Croton water pipes was received at the Aquarium on Friday last.

This specimen, which is about three inches in length, has been placed with others in one of the Aquarium's exhibition tanks. It shed its old shell yesterday, but this was in the ordinary course of things it was apparently uninjured by its long journey through the pipes, a good and lively crayfish, not withstanding. Just how long it had been in the pipes of course nobody could tell, but it probably came originally, at some stage of its existence, from some pond or stream of the Croton watershed. Such crayfish are not uncommon in fresh water streams and ponds. There are, for example, plenty in the Bronx River. They grow to be as much as five or six inches in length.

SOUGHT A JOB, SENT A BOMB

CRIPPLE'S DEVICE TO GET WORK IN THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

Despatched a Letter of Warning to President Wagar and Following It, a Dummy Keg With a Fuse Containing His Plea for Employment-Police Think He Should Get It Mortimer H. Wagar, President of the Conolidated Stock Exchange at 60 Broadway received a letter yesterday morning addressed to "The Presiding Officer of the New York Stock Exchange, 60 Broadway." As many letters intended for the Consolidated Exchange are directed "The New York Stock Exchange," and as it bore the Consolidated Exchange address, he opened it. The letter read as follows:

The presiding officer of the New York Stock Es change will receive a package whose contents will destroyed if submerged in water or if violence is us in opening same.

HUMANITY

The letter was written in an excellent hand The envelope was postmarked General Post Office, 8:30 A. M.

Mr. Wagar often receives letters from cranks and he gave the matter little thought. Two hours later, however, he was somewhat startled at receiving a package by mail bearing the same address, written in the same hand. He removed the outside wrapper of manila paper somewhat gingerly. Inside was a small wooden keg, about five inches high and an inch and a quarter in diameter. A small fuse protruded from one side of the barrel.

Rather than run any further risks Mr. Wagar sent the package and wrappings to the Old Slip police station. There Sergt. Tighe turned paper and package over to the Bureau of Com-bustibles. Inspector Murray of the bureau, whose duty it is to open all suspicious packages, obeyed the first part of the sender's instructions by submerging the barrel in water. When it was well wet he smashed it open. Instead of the expected combustibles he found inside a large quantity o cord, and in the centre of this two bunches of paper. These were carefully straightened out and were found to be two letters, written in the same handwriting as the first received by Mr. Wagar and as the address on the package.

They read: To the brace man who has opened this hor:—
This, luckly, did not come from a crank, but there are hundreds who would not hesitate to send the real thing if they thought they would be successful in destroying their neighbor because he is possessed of more earthly wealth than they. Thanks
WILLIAM BERGMANN.

the Presiding Officer of the New York Stock Es change:
DEAR SIR: This is no joke, but only an effort of
the undersigned, a cripple, to obtain employment to
help keep a family, mother, wife and child, from
starration and inevitable separation.

WILLIAM BERGMANN. The keg and its contents will be returned to Mr. Wagar this morning. Inspector Murray and the police say that the man who is enter-

attention deserves some kind of a job. Mr Wagar may not think so.

ARMA SENERAH A SUICIDE. American Violinist, Who Spelled His Name Backward, Shoots Himself in Berlin.

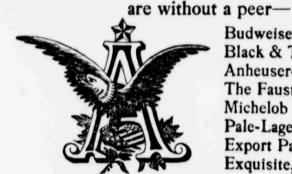
Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. BERLIN, Sept. 4 .- Arma Senkrah, a wellknown violinist, committed suicide to-day by shooting himself through the heart. His right name was Harkness, and he was born in New York. Marital infelicity was the cause

Ex-Governor Taylor Speaks in Indiana. Кокомо, Ind., Sept. 4.-The Republican campnign was opened here to night by Former Gov-ernor W. S. Taylor of Kentucky, who addressed a tremendous crowd. The Opera flouse was crowded from pit to dome and thousands were in the streets who could not get in. Gov. Taylor was escorted from the hotel by Howard county's Liegiment of Rough Riders. The Hon. C. C. Shirley was chairman of the meeting. Gov. Taylor's speech evoked thunders of applause.

Croker Delegates in Queens.

Councilman Joseph Cassidy and Magistrate Thomas C. Kadien of Long Island City and Martin Majer, Jr. of Newtown were elected last night delegates to the Democratic State Convention from the First Assembly district of Queens county. Although the Sutphin-Cassidy faction won a victory over John P. Madden, the regu-

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Malt Suttine the ramous food-drink that physicians mend to nursing mothers, the convalescent the aged, the feeble, is made by this association.